The People's Korea

No. 1,317 EVERY SATURDAY DECEMBER 6, 1986 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3种邮便物认可

Gains in 3-Rev. Red Flag Drive Reviewed

To review successes gained in the three-revolution red flag movement and to discuss its future tasks, a meeting was held on Nov. 18-23 in Pyongyang, according to KCNA reports.

The gathering heard a number of speeches by attendants, such as high-ranking party and state officials, three-revolution team members, representatives of administrative and economic organs.

On the second day of the meeting, President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il along with other officials, were present at the meeting hall to congratulate the participants on their efforts to make the country-wide crusade successful.

The President had a photograph taken with them.

At the closing session, the meeting received a letter from Secretary Kim Jong Il calling for promotion of the movement.

The official news agency described his letter titled "Let Us Carry on the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement More Dynamically," as "a programmatic compass and an inspiring banner."

Originally, the all-people drive started in 1975 at the initiative of the Secretary in order to further develop the three-revolutions, which Pyongyang regards as its general line to be carried out during the transitional period from socialism to communism.

Pak Nam Gi, Secretary of the WPK CC, said in his speech, "In the course of the movement a great success has been made in the communist remoulding of people and the socialist economic and cultural construction of the country."

All the speakers unanimously stressed that the brilliant reality of today clearly bears out the validity and great vitality of the movement.

DPRK Refutes Seoul's Allegation on Kumgangsan Dam

Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 27 gave a scientific analysis in refutation of Seoul's anti-DPRK campaign in connection with the Kumgangsan Dam, branding it as a "product of their anti-communist intrigues motivated by their sinister political purpose."

The organ of the Workers' Party of Korea offered concrete academic evidence to turn down south Korea's claim and its false announcements on the Kumgangsan Power Station's scale and measurements, effectiveness of investment and utility rate of the equipment, as well as on the so-called "destructive force of a flooding operation" and a "shortage of 100,000 tons of water," which have been alleged by Seoul.

The paper in an editorial made clear that the water storage for the power station would be about 3,600 million tons, which stands roughly one-sixth the figure of 20,000 million tons "cooked up" by Seoul.

It asked rhetorically, "How can stupendous 20,000 million tons of water be stored in a reservior with a catchment area extending some 2,200 square kilometers and a dam 120 meters high?"

"A simple arithmetical calculation is enough to see that the Kumgangsan Power Station whose catchment area is over 500 square kilometers less than the Soyanggang Reservoir (in south Korea whose pondage is 2,700 million tons, catchment area 2,700 square kilometers, dam height 130 meters) and whose dam is 10 meters lower than the latter's cannot store 20,000 million tons of water, seven times the latter's storage," the paper said.

Rodong Sinmun also refuted Seoul's "20,000-million-ton theory" by pointing to the water resources in the DPRK reaches of the North Han River, whose annual storage of water amounts to no more than 1,800 million tons.

"Even if we were to store 20,000 million tons", the paper said, "it would take more than 10 years at this rate," and raised a question to be resolved, "Does it make any sense at all for us to build a power station with the aim of operating it 10 years after?"

"Moreover," the paper further said, "does it not belie the charge of the south Korean puppets that the construction of this power station is intended for a flooding operation to foil the Olympics two years later?"

As for Seoul's allegation that the Kumgangsan Dam will cause a shortage of 100,000 million tons of water in the North Han River basin, the WPK organ said, "According to data released, the total amount of water annually flowing into the rivers of south Korea is 117,000 million tons, 8,600 million tons of which gather in the North Han River basin," and said, "How on earth can they talk about the shortage of 100,000 million tons of water?"

(See the full text of the editorial on page 2,3 & 8)

—DPRK Olympic Com. Issues Press Statement—

No Change in Pyongyang's Stance for Co-hosting Olympiad

PYONGYANG Nov. 22 (KCNA) — The General Secretary of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following press statement on Nov. 22:

A meeting of chairmen of physical culture and sports guidance organs of socialist countries held in mid-November in Berlin, the German Democratic Republic, positively supported the proposal of the DPRK Olympic Committee that the 24th Olympic Games be co-hosted by the north and the south and discussed the question of making joint efforts for its realisation and reached a unanimity of opinions.

This notwithstanding, some of the Western press are making a grossly distorted report of the results of the meeting as if its participants discussed and reached an agreement on the question of participating in the "Seoul Olympic Games".

I consider it necessary to reclarify that there is no change in the stand of the DPRK Olympic Committee that the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and south should be realized to make the games a significant sports festival helpful to the cause of our national reunification and contributing to the development of the international Olympic movement.

The realities clearly show that our proposal that the 24th Olympics be cohosted by the north and south has become the most important issue at present in the efforts to ensure the 1988 Olympic Games with success.

If all those who are interested in the Games including the International Olympic Committee and the south Korean side sincerely want a successful holding of the 24th Olympic Games, therefore, they should not stick to any biased view or pursue a specific purpose but pay primary attention to leading a joint meeting in Lausanne which will discuss the problem of north-south co-hosting of the 1988 Olympics to a success.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares once again that it is always ready to participate in the Lausanne joint meeting and discuss the problem of north-south co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad and show utmost sincerity.

* * *

(Note) The latest press statement issued by the DPRK Olympic Committee came as an apparent refutation to an AP report from Albertville. It said "Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said on Nov. 18 all 19 nations of the Soviet bloc – including North Korea – have agreed to take part in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul."

AP quoted Mr. Samaranch as saying, "I can tell you that I now have the assurance that all the socialist countries will be present in Seoul."

A high ranking DPRK official told on Nov. 20 Baba Noboru, former general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party during his visit to Pyongyang that the DPRK's maximum compromise would be eight events in accordance with the population rate of the north and south of Korea though it insists on co-hosting the Games, according to the leading Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun on Nov. 21.

Abandon Plan to Ship Lance Into Korea, DPRK Tells U.S.

A senior member of the north Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission on Nov. 25 protested against Washington's plan to deploy a battery of Lance missiles, each capable of carrying a nuclear, neutron or chemical warhead, along the Demilitarized Zone, according to the KCNA.

The official asserted the deployment of the mass destruction weapons would breach the 1953 Armistice Agreement, which bans "the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition."

He strongly demanded the abandonment of the scheme.

The protest was contained in letters sent by Major General of the Korean People's Army Li Tae Ho both to his American counterpart Rear Admiral of the U.S. Navy William T. Pendley and to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

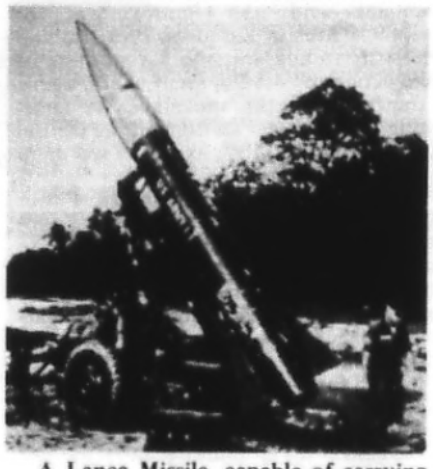
In the letter, he called upon the commission to "pay serious attention" to the illegal move.

The main duty of the commission is to supervise the preservation of peace in Korea and the implementation of the truce reached between Pyongyang and Washington.

The Pentagon and the 8th Army Command in south Korea on Nov. 14 announced the scheme to base "within the next few months" the Lance missiles along the 250-km Demilitarized Zone, where the two parts of Korea have been locked in military confrontation for more than 40 years.

Two launchers are scheduled to be assigned, but how many missiles, which can be tipped with a nuclear, neutron, or chemical warhead is to be deployed

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)



A Lance Missile, capable of carrying a nuclear, neutron or chemical warhead, to be deployed in south Korea.

S. Korean Soldier Defects to North Crossing MD Line

A south Korean soldier on Nov. 25 crossed the Military Demarcation Line dividing Korea to defect to the DPRK, reported the KCNA.

He was identified as Kim Jong Un, 21, private second-class of the "ROK" army, belonging to the Infantry Battalion No. 23.1 of the 2nd Division of the U.S. forces.

He went over to the northern part of Korea, crossing the line in the western sector of the front with his weapon and combat kits at around 12:30 p.m.

According to the official news agency, he is now under protection by the competent organ.

He was quoted as saying that he was disillusioned at the anti-popular policies of the south Korean military junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The defector described his army life in the southern part of the peninsula as "a colonial mercenary life."

He also reportedly said that he had longed for Pyongyang where everyone lives a happy life.

Secretary Kim Jong Il & Development Of Scientific Technology (1)

—Pyongyang First Senior Middle School—

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea now is tackling with the work for the development of scientific technology over the whole country including scientists, technicians, students and educationists.

In August, last year, Secretary Kim Jong Il analyzed the actual demand of economic development and the actual condition of scientific technology of the DPRK in detail and indicated the policy to develop it into higher new stage.

Introduced here are conditions of the DPRK which is making all efforts to raise the scientific technology into the world level under his wise guidance:

President Kim Il Sung accompanied by Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School on Feb. 26, 1985.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said as follows:

"It is an important characteristic and superiority of socialist education to ensure both the development of the collective and the cultivation of individuality. The socialist educational system provides wide scope, not only for giving full play to the might of the collective but also the full development of individual aptitudes and talents. It actively encourages the development of such abilities. You must treasure the special aptitudes and talents of pupils and cultivate them actively so that those who have such qualities will contribute greatly to the development of science, technology and culture for the country in the future." *(On July 22, 1984, Letter to the National Meeting of Educational Activists, "On Further Developing the Educational Work")*

Recently, the DPRK set out the school system to further develop the students who have excellent genius and talents. As a model school of Korea is seen the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School.

The school was inaugurated on Sep. 1, 1984. (A new term begins from September in the DPRK.)

After the model of the Pyongyang school, eachfirst senior middle school was established in all provinces including Hamhung, on Sep. 1, 1985.

Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School on Apr. 28, 1984 and President Kim Il Sung accompanied by him gave on-the-spot guidance to the school on Feb. 26, 1985.

"Hard Admission Examination, Fine Facilities"

According to the principal, the number of the pupils amount to 920. Students amount to 1,700, 780 students of an attached elementary school among the number. There are 100 teaching staffs. There are 39 classes of the senior middle school and 28 classes of the elementary school. Students average 20-24 a class of the former and 30 a class of the latter.

An admission examination of the school was executed in June last year in Pyongyang.

At that time, the competitive rate was about 5 times. But it is said the actual rate was larger than the above rate, for there is taken the preparatory selection system.

Prior to the examination in Pyongyang, teachers go to provinces, directly see the pupils who are recommended from each school and educational committee and select pupils who can receive the examination in Pyongyang. So, it is said that in case of Pyongyang, the competitive rate comes to above 10 times.

In case of the Hamhung Senior Middle School inaugurated on Sep. 1, last year, it is open for application for enrollment only within Hamgyong provinces.

In July last year, the first test was made. Then, successful applicants were 240. At present, pupils number 300, adding 60 supplementation to it.

Pupils average 25 a grade. At this school, preparatory selection is taken. The competitive rate was 8-9 times at the final examination but the actual competitive rate was 20-odd times.

Why does the first senior middle schools have immense popularities among students?

The reason is, firstly, that they have fine school facilities and conditions. In addition, they have a good staff of teachers. Special education for the precocious also is done. That point is great.

According to the principal, "The aim of the secondary education is to consolidate the foundational scholarship and to broaden students' view. So, we don't originally dare to give encouragement to special education for the precocious. But, in reality, talents of students are growing under the socialist system."

Choi Hyok Cho (11) finished the course of primary school (for 4 years) only in one and a half year and is now studying as a second grader of a senior middle school (6 years).

Pak Kyong Ho (11) is essentially a second grader of senior middle school, but already completed the third, fourth and fifth grade and is now taking lessons of the sixth grade.

"High Self-consciousness, Definite Objective"

With what aim are students studying under these well-equipped educational circumstances?

Follow the comments on the above question by four pupils at the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School:

Kye Son Yong (5 grader)—"I am studying to my heart's content at the high-level and well-equipped school. I want to major in mathematics at Kim Il Sung University after graduation, because mathematics form the foundation of all scientific development."

He is from South Pyongan Province and now lives in a dormitory.

He said merely: "I have a pleasant time of living in group harmoniously. I study on the average 7 hours a day."

Kim Kyong Jin (5 grader) – "I hope to enter Kim Chaek Industry University after graduation. I want to serve the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy. I set my sights on becoming a doctor within 20-30 years old."

Kim Hye Mi (2 grader)—"I hope for studying at the electronics department at a college of science. I want to serve the realization of automation and emancipate the workers from heavy labor. I study on the average 5 hours a day. I set my sights on taking a doctorate within 20-30 years old, too and become a great scientist."

Choi Chol Min (3 grader) boastfully said—"I want to study at the mathematics department at Kim Il Sung University. I am studying at my home for myself without parents' caution."

They have high self-consciousness to develop scientific technology and economy and definite objective to take a doctorate.

At the Pyongyang First Senior Middle School, Russian and English are taught as the first foreign language. The second foreign language is Chinese and Japanese. All these 4 pupils are choosing English as the first foreign language and Japanese as the second one. **(To be continued.)**

Rodong Sinmun Editorial Raps Seoul's Allegation on Kumgangsan Dam

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Nov. 27 carried an editorial article headlined "South Korean Puppets Must Not Abuse Our Peaceful Construction for Their Insidious Political Purpose", the full text of which reads:

A vicious anti-DPRK smear campaign slandering our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is now going on in south Korea.

Such high-ranking authorities as the puppet "minister of construction," "minister of national defence" and "minister of culture and information" made public "statements" in rapid succession and subsidized political parties and anti-communist organisations held "meetings", maliciously slinging mud at us, and even "setting" international organisations and media of third countries "in motion".

In their foolish din the south Korean puppets are cooking up a long string of false materials to back their blackest propaganda that our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is designed for a "flooding operation" to submerge the Seoul district in the event of contingency and it will gravely threaten the livelihood of the people by affecting the supply of water to industry, agriculture and daily life in the North Han River reaches and destroy the natural ecology of the areas of the Kumgang and Solak mountains.

This hullabaloo of the puppets is, to all intents and purposes, a product of their anti-communist intrigues motivated by their sinister political purpose. Truth to tell, it does not deserve even a passing note.

But we deem it necessary to apply acupuncture to those who have spiteful tongues, in as much as the south Korean puppets are resorting to a base smear campaign pouring filth on our peaceful construction which offers no problem, in an attempt to aggravate the north-south relations and bring the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

Being a nature-remaking project undertaken according to our land development plan, the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is a peaceful one which has nothing to do with military purpose.

Now in the northern half of the Republic large-scale nature-remaking projects and socialist economic construction are being powerfully stepped up.

And it must be noted that we will embark upon a grand new long-range plan of socialist construction from next year.

This gigantic socialist construction of ours requires a preferential development of fuel and power, electric power industry in particular.

Planning the production of enormous 100,000 million KWH of electricity, one of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, we are energetically promoting it.

In developing power industry we attach importance to the construction of hydro-power stations depending on our natural resources and high in economic effectiveness, consistently adhering to the line of building a Juche-based self-supporting national economy.

Accordingly, we have extensively built and are building large-size and small- and medium-size hydro-power stations on the rivers of our country, big and small.

The Kumgangsan Power Station is a hydro-power station high in economic effectiveness as it is built by use of the water resources abundant in the region and favourable natural geographical conditions.

The area of Mt. Kumgang is a place of heavy rainfall and one of the areas richest in water resources in our country.

For its diverse abundant natural resources and geographical conditions, it is a promissing economic zone where industries, agriculture, fisheries and tourism can be developed.

The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will greatly contribute to the economic and cultural development and the improvement of people's lives in Kangwon Province and its surrounding areas to say nothing of the economic development of the whole country, with the appearance of large-scale hydro-power stations in the central part of the country, as in the northern region and inland area.

Therefore, the Kumgangsan Power Station is, in every point of view, a construction object promoted according to an urgent demand of the economic development of the country and the new long-range plan of socialist construction. This leaves no room for doubt or argument.

But, the south Korean puppets are crying that our peaceful construction of the power station is a "special construction" for a military purpose and "a means of flooding operation" to

(Continued on page 3)

Kim Il Sung University Greets Its 40th Birthday.

The 40th anniversary of founding of Kim Il Sung University was observed with the attendance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, reported the KCNA on Nov. 20.

The President and the Secretary, with other leading party and state cadres, met teachers and students of the university and posed for a photograph with them in commemoration of the significant day.

The university was founded as the first highest academic institution in the DPRK on Oct. 10, 1946, about one year after the national liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

At the time of its founding, the university had only 7 faculties, including law, technology, agronomy, literature and medical science. There were only 24 courses and a 60-member teaching staff.

When everything was short in the period immediately after Korea's liberation, teaching staff and students showed zeal for their study, in spite of bad conditions in the country.

President Kim Il Sung personally chose the site for the university.

A new school building was completed in the autumn of 1984.

In October 1947, one year after its founding, it had 8 faculties, 39 curricula and 3,813 students.

In December 1949, its first graduation ceremony was held but the number of graduates was only 19 at the time.

Classes continued even under severe conditions during the Korean War.

On Apr. 12-13, 1952, President Kim Il Sung visited the university and taught teaching staffs and students about the way the university should advance.

After the war, the university fulfilled its important duty. President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance there over 100 times.

Thus, the university so far produced many talented men including doctors, assistant-doctors and specialists. They play important roles in all spheres of the politics, economy and culture of the DPRK.

At present, there are over 2,000 teaching staffs and researchers in the university. Most of them hold degrees and titles including academicians, doctors and professors.

Faculties increased by 14 and courses by more than 90. There are 8 research institutes and 50-odd laboratories, and doctor courses.

Students number some 12,000. Many foreign students study there.

The university is equipped with a science library housing 2 million-odd books, a natural science museum, an optical instrument factory, a publishing house, a printing shop, botanical gardens, dormitories accommodating 10,000 students, dining rooms, a hospital and integrated service facilities.

The university is built on a 1,560,000-square-meter site and has a total floor space of 400,000 square meters.

Kim Il Sung University has greatly contributed not only toward training national cadres by producing many scientists and specialists but also toward intellectualizing the whole society.

Giving Priority to Training Cadres

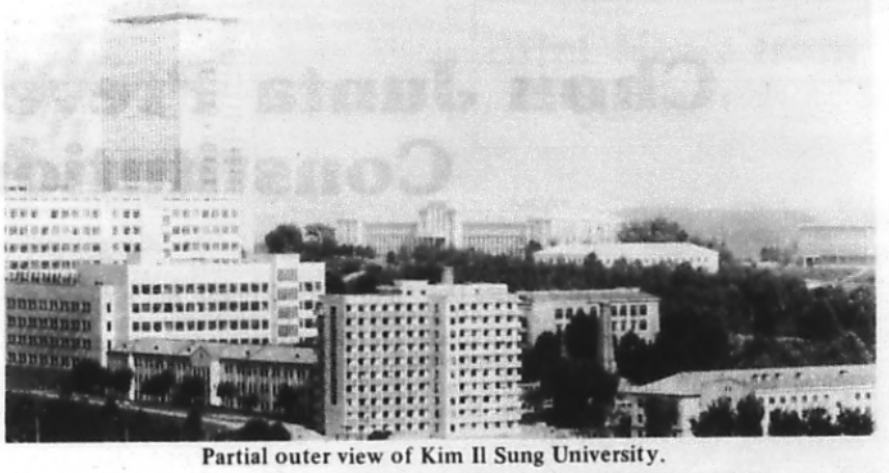
Prof. To Sang Rok, the eminent academician and People's Scientist relates the history of Kim Il Sung University on the occasion of its 40th birthday. Excerpts from his interview follow:

My colleagues nicknamed me an "eyewitness of the university", because my career as an educationist coincides with the history of Kim Il Sung University which is greeting the 40th founding anniversary this year. In fact, I am one of the educationists who have worked since the first days of the university, and as I look back on the bygone days I have a thousand emotions and an urge to talk about a lot of things.

Here, I will confine myself to a couple of incidents which took place during the earliest days of the university and the hard days of the Korean War.

Liberated from Japanese colonial rule on August 15, 1945, the whole country was seething with zealous efforts for nation-building. But there were many difficulties and bottlenecks, and the biggest headache was the shortage of talents, our own intellectuals and technicians. Owing to the aftereffect of Japanese imperialist colonial education there were only such a small number of technological college graduates right after liberation that they could be counted on one's fingers.

With a view to training Korean intellectuals of a new type as quickly as possible, President Kim Il Sung had talks with educational authorities, visited schools and met people to exchange opinions.



Partial outer view of Kim Il Sung University.

It was in the summer of 1946 when I met Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time. He summoned me and my colleagues to the office building of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea for consultation. He said then that in order to build our liberated country into a rich and strong, democratic and independent Korea, there should be a large number of our own intellectuals, such as scientists, technicians, men of culture and artists. He added that he had an intention of building a university first. We were all excited to know he meant not a college but a university.

Afterwards, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea adopted a decision on this matter and Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected chairman of the preparatory committee for the foundation of the university.

As a member of this committee I worked devotedly to realize his plan. Those were days of happy excitement, indeed.

That day, when Kim Il Sung University, Korea's first people's university, was founded, we educationists and many other people could not hold back the tears of joy. That moving scene is still vivid in my mind. I cannot forget the bright, hope-filled eyes of the new students who stepped into lecture rooms on the opening day of the university.

In December 1949 we held the first graduation ceremony of the physics and mathematics faculty in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung. How happy we were when we saw off our first graduates out of the campus!

Until the university was founded there was not a university in the northern half of the Republic, but, at the end of 1949, 15 universities and colleges were built and over 10,000 sons and daughters of the working people were learning there.

Even in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) the work of training Korean cadres did not stop. During the war the university retired into a deep valley of Paeksong-*ri*, Sunchon County and continued with its education. And, when the war was still at its height those students who had volunteered to the front returned to the university unexpectedly, carrying army knapsacks but without shoulder straps.

Lump in their throats they said, "Look at this letter of recall. The state has made us return to the university....." Each returnee had the same letter in his hand, which had been issued by the Supreme Headquarters.

In this way after the liberation of the country top priority was given to the training of Korean intellectuals of a new type and later on, this policy was consistently pursued.

Since the foundation of Kim Il Sung University, the first people's university, more than 230 universities and colleges have been built in our country and a large army of 1.25 million intellectuals has grown up. The result was that the rate of labouring people to technicians and specialists has become 7:1. These intellectuals, the country's great asset, are doing their bit in all spheres of the national economy.

Every time I greet the founding anniversary of the university, as an aged professor, I keenly perceive the far-sighted intelligence and plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who wisely led us in opportunely founding the university so as to train our own intellectuals of a new type and later, open a great many institutions of higher learning to solve the problem of Korean intellectuals in a most ideal way.

(Continued from page 2)

"invade the south".

In order to attach "authenticity" to their ridiculous lies and make them sound real to the people they did not forget to arbitrarily fake up and exaggerate the scale and the measurement of our construction of the power station.

In other words, they allege that the construction of the power station is designed for other purposes but economic utilisation, contending that the water storage for it would amount to fabulous 20,000 million tons while its utility rate running at 10 per cent and effectiveness of investment 18 per cent.

The south Korean puppets invented poor lies, though they are past masters in telling lies.

The water storage for the power station will be about 3,600 million tons, roughly one-sixth the figure cooked up by the puppets.

How can stupendous 20,000 million tons of water be stored in a reservoir with a catchment area extending some 2,200 square kilometers and a dam 120 meters high?

An accurate scientific calculation can be obtained when it is compared with the storage capacity of the Soyanggang Reservoir possessed by the south Korean side.

According to an announcement of the south Korean puppets, the pondage of the Soyanggang Reservoir in south Korean Kangwon Province is 2,700 million tons though its catchment area extends 2,700 square kilometres and height of its dam is over 130 metres.

A simple arithmetical calculations is enough to see that the Kumgangsan Power Station whose catchment area is over 500 square kilometres less than the Soyanggang Reservoir and whose dam is 10 metres lower than the latter's cannot store 20,000 million tons of water, seven times the latter's storage.

The trash of the puppets about the effectiveness of the Kumgangsan Power Station is inconsistent with fact either.

The power station is so designed as to produce the maximum amount of electricity with minimum amount of water by creating a high head by the method of changing the catchment area like other power stations built by us so far.

The effectiveness of investment and utility rate of the equipment of the power station are expected to reach 100 per cent, not 10 to 18 per cent as the puppets claim.

The 20,000 million ton theory brought forward by the south Korean puppets is clearly proved to be a faked-up figure also in view of the water resources in our side's reaches of the North Han River.

The annual storage of water in the North Han River reaches of our portion is no more than 1,800 million tons or so.

Even if we were to store 20,000 million tons it would take more than 10 years at this rate. Does it make any sense at all for us to build a power station with an aim of operating it 10 years after?

Moreover, does it not belie the charge of the south Korean puppets that the construction of this power station is intended for a "flooding operation" to foil the Olympics two years later?

The puppets are advertising even the destructive force of the "flooding operation", comparing it with atomic and hydrogen bombs. But, the "flooding operation" is, in fact, incompatible with a modern war, although it might have been effective in the mediaeval age.

Had we really pursued some other purposes in the least, we would have promoted the construction of this power station in secrecy from the beginning, not making it public.

But, having not an iota of such idea, we made public its construction worldwide and have brought a great many civilians together with soldiers of the People's Army to participate in the project.

The outcries of the south Korean puppets over "special construction", "means of flooding" and the like, by origin, have nothing to do with our peace-loving stand either.

Not more than once have we made it clear that we have no intention to invade the south, true to our stand for resolving the problem of national reunification peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation on all accounts, not by means of war.

Two years ago, when a big flood hit south Korea, we even took a compatriotic step of sending relief goods as fellow countrymen of the same blood.

It is a mode of thinking and a "brainchild" which can be expected only from the south Korean rulers estranged from the people to allege that the north, the very one which sent relief goods to the south Korean flood victims, is scheming "a flooding operation" against the people there.

We communists love the people and treasure their interests. By nature we do not allow any action which may threaten the lives of people and inflict losses upon them whether they be in the north or in the south.

We did not take such retaliatory measure as "flooding operation" even when the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed our reservoirs during the war by indiscriminate bombing, and thus inflicted serious calamities upon us, resorting to every conceivable criminal means of destruction. And have we left alone the dam of the Hwachon Power Plant in the North Han River basin which now the south Korean puppets claim to be a "threat of flooding to Seoul district."

It is self-evident that the north which has no intention to invade the south, though it is possessed of modern weapons, will not resort to such means as "flooding operation".

Our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station does not pose any military threat to south Korea, nor will it inflict any economic damages or losses upon it.

No less nonsensical is the cry of south Korean puppets that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will cause a shortage of 100,000 million tons of water in the North Han River basin.

We are surprised still more when we hear this figure was officially announced by the puppet "minister of construction" at the press conference with home and foreign reporters.

According to data released, the total amount of water annually flowing into

(Continued on page 8)

Chon Junta Prevents Seoul Rally for Constitutional Changes

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party on Nov. 29 called off a planned rally for the constitutional amendment after more than 70,000 police sealed off downtown Seoul and prevented opposition protesters from reaching the proposed rally site.

The rally was to be held from 1 p.m. at the former ground of Seoul High School near downtown Seoul, but riot police completely sealed off all the streets that lead to the rally site and checked up and arrested those going to attend the rally.

Authorities had feared the demonstration would draw as many as 1 million people.

NKDP vice president Kim Su Han told reporters two hours after the rally was to have begun at 1 p.m. that the rally could not be held because of "the merciless and brutal repression by riot police in an atmosphere of terror which reigned in the city." This did not mean the opposition party had completely given up plans for a future rally, he added.

Police earlier issued "Kap-ho (Grade A) emergency alert order", and declared that they would foil the rally at any cost because it might cause "serious social unrest" though the NKDP had been insisting it would be a peaceful rally.

Dissident sources said earlier about 260 people were put under strict house arrest on the night of Nov. 28, and dissident leader Kim Dae Jung was confined to his home for the fourth consecutive day.

NKDP chairman Li Min U and about 100 followers were unable to leave party headquarters to go to the rally site as riot police completely encircled the building, and scuffles reportedly occurred.

Several dozen opposition members leading small groups of supporters to the rally site were loaded onto police buses and hauled off to their offices some 10 kilometers from the rally site.

The massive police operation moved into gear overnight, riot police – wearing thick combat uniforms against the subzero weather and armed with riot shields and tear-gas equipment – set up roadblocks near the park.

In overnight raids on 46 universities on Nov. 28, police seized petrol bombs, placards and wood sticks they said students had planned to use at the rally.

All high schools and universities closed early on the morning of Nov. 29, with students sent home with a warning not to attend the rally.

Police closed four downtown subway stations and diverted traffic from streets leading to the rally site.

Over 2,200 Arrested

Some 1,000 dissident students fought a street battle with riot police for about an hour near Chongro Street, five kilometers east of the planned rally site, before being dispersed by a barrage of tear-gas canisters.

The clash occurred as the students tried to march down the street holding banners inscribed with slogans such as: "Down with Yankees, down with military dictatorship."

Thousands of students made hit-and-run protests, and 24 cases of demonstrations were reported on the day.

About 100 lawmakers and officials of the NKDP staged an overnight sit-in called to protest police action from Nov. 29 to 30.

Police said 2,249 people including students, workers and NKDP members were taken in during protests on the day.

"We Will Fight to Overthrow 'Government' "

NKDP president Li Min U claimed at a press conference that the authorities foiled the rally with "barbarous measures."

"If they plot the prolongation of dictatorship ignoring people's will, we cannot but stage the 'struggle to over-

(Continued on page 5)

NKDP leader Li Min U (top, second from right), his face partially obscured by aides, makes vain attempt to leave his NKDP office and attend a planned rally for a democratic constitution in Seoul on Nov. 29. Several hundred police sealed off the building and prevented anyone from leaving. (Reuter)

NKDP member Kim Ryung Rhae, his face bleeding, protests he was hit by a police walkie-talkie on the evening of Nov. 28 while distributing leaflets urging people to attend an anti-"government" rally. (Reuter)

S. Korean People Desire Reunification

(Continued from the No. 1,315 issue)

Legacy of Kwangju

Further internationalization of the ROK's economy and the continuing hostility between North and South is only making things worse. "Obviously with a divided peninsula we cannot resolve our economic contradictions," a rural activist from Kwangju told me last June. "Both sides are spending so much money and economic resources for defense. That in itself is an almost insurmountable obstacle to the changes we are trying to bring about." Like many opponents of the Chun regime, this dissident despaired of any meaningful change until a democratic government takes power and U.S. troops are withdrawn from the country.

This growing emphasis on independence has transformed the issue of unification from a long-range goal into a key demand that provides the ideological underpinning for the movement's analysis of Korean history and the country's relations with the U.S.

The catalyst for this shift was the Carter administration's approval of Chun's military suppression of the May 1980 uprising in Kwangju. The message that U.S. Cold War concerns outweighed Korean demands for democratization forced activists to radically rethink the issue of national sovereignty. Unification began to be seen as a means through which Korea can solve its problems without outside interference.

Thus, dissidents say the South Korean struggle for democratization has evolved into a fight against a "dependent" or "comprador" military regime that is subordinate to the dictates of the U.S., the power they believe is most responsible for the continued division. By stressing the importance of national unification, activists explain, they can locate their struggle in an international context. "Without unification, democracy cannot exist. They are two sides of the same coin," one activist told me.

A June 1986 statement on unification issued by a coalition of activist Catholic groups explained this relationship. "The unification movement must start from the viewpoint of the nationalist liberation movement against foreign powers," the statement reads. "The fundamental purpose of unification is to build a society where basic human rights and the right to participate in a democratic political process are secured for all individuals. Only those who are now sacrificing their lives for democracy and independence will lead this present age to unification."

The immediate goals of the movement are, first, the abolition of the military regime, and, second, the establishment of a democratic government that can begin negotiating with the North. But the details of unification—how the two societies will actually merge—is not of primary concern at this time. This is an issue "for the future," one organizer told me. "The final stage of our movement is not one state or government, but gaining conditions free from foreign influence so we can determine our own destiny and policy. Realizing this stage, unification will come," she predicted.

How the present regime is to be removed and what kind of democratic government is to follow are thus important issues for the opposition. Over the last two years, radical student groups and mass-movement organizations have been engaged in sharp debates over whether they should emphasize the Korean ruling class (fascism) or the U.S. (imperialism) as their primary target.

Disagreements also exist over the definition of democracy. Some radical groups insist that liberal democracy should be supported only tactically, and argue for "people's democracy." Others—particularly labor activists—retort that such terms are too abstract for ordinary citizens and that by not fully supporting the struggle for liberal democracy, the movement ignores the basic demands of the "minjung" (people), such as the right to form unions, and risks alienating itself from the public.

Opposition politicians who talk about unification generally stress the first step of a democratic South Korea and then advocate a settlement administered by major powers in the region. A Southern government that commanded the "people's voluntary support" could then "raise conditions for a permanent peace treaty and ask American troops to withdraw from South Korea," dissident leader Kim Dae Jung said in an interview last year. Under such a system, which would be guaranteed by the four major powers in the area—the U.S., Japan, China and the Soviet Union—North and South Korea could then move to work out their differences, Kim explained.

Movement activists tend to reject Kim's proposals, which they say ignore the history of U.S. and Japanese intervention in Korea. And they remain mistrustful of the opposition politicians in the New Korea Democratic Party who want to maintain close strategic ties with the U.S. But many believe Kim Dae Jung is a true nationalist and one of the few people who could be trusted to lead a democratized South into negotiations with the DPRK.

If and when such negotiations take place, the differences will be vast. The two sides on the Korean peninsula have built radically different economic and social structures.

Among activists, opinions about the North vary. Most respect the fact that the DPRK has maintained its independence from both China and the Soviet Union. Those who have read of its substantial economic accomplishments believe that the "juche" (self-reliance) philosophy of the DPRK's leadership could be a model for the South.

But these differences, activists believe, can be overcome through dialog and patient negotiation. The key obstacle to peace, in their view, is not the North Korean "threat" but U.S. imperialism and its collaborator, the Chun military regime. **(The Guardian, Oct. 1, 1986)**

Questionable "Broadcast Announcements"

By James M. Kim
Special to The People's Korea

After "the assassination story" turned out to be false, the south Korean authorities came up with some ridiculous theories as a face-saving gimmick.

The south Korean prime minister, Lho Shin Yong, on Nov. 19 told the national assembly that the "disinformation campaign" was "a trick to alienate the people of the 'Republic of Korea' from the government and to discredit it in international society."

He claimed that "the tricky action" was the result of a "power struggle" or "psychological warfare" by the north.

However, it was south Korea that made the false reports, providing abundant details of what it said were announcements from loudspeakers along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The DPRK made no official comments about the false reports, but in contrast, south Korea extracted as much political mileage from the incident as it could, and predictively the Japanese mass media jumped on the bandwagon and sensationalized the whole affair.

When these unconfirmed reports were first announced by a south Korean defence ministry spokesman on Nov. 17, "loudspeaker announcements" were cited as the main grounds for supporting this false story. Later it was claimed that the broadcasts were aired from Nov. 16-18, and continued even as the DPRK President was greeting the Mongolian leader.

A long-time Korea watcher living in Japan has asked, "Why didn't they tape-record the loudspeaker announcements which, they alleged, continued for a couple of days?" This would have been the obvious course of action had the announcements actually been made.

A flimsy excuse for this was reported in Chungang Ilbo, a south Korean evening newspaper, in its Nov. 19 issue. A defence ministry source was quoted as saying that it was impossible to record the loudspeaker announcements because the loudspeakers were more than 2,550m away from south Korean guard posts and the broadcasts were "so difficult to hear".

We are expected to believe that a country with the latest military technology does not have recording equipment capable of recording sounds audible to the human ear. How gullible do they think we are?

In addition, no evidence has been produced to cerebrate south Korean claim that north Korean flags were flown at half mast. A defence ministry source told a reporter of the Asahi Shimbun that the south Koreans did not take any picture of this.

On Nov. 20, defense minister Lee Ki Baek told the national assembly that the ministry failed to record north Korea's broadcast because of the sound of wind and other noises and the fact that south Korean guard posts were more than 1 km away from these of the north.

However, this did not stop them making public detailed transcripts of the alleged broadcasts.

What made south Korea issue an "official" statement based on broadcast announcements which were so "difficult to hear?"

In contradiction to other south Korean statements the defense minister later said that the defense ministry had photos and video tapes of a north Korean flag flying at half mast. However, the fact that he did not release these to the public makes his claim highly suspicious.

Expressions Not Used in the North Are Contained in Seoul's Transcripts

The Chosun Ilbo, in its Nov. 19 issue, carried transcripts of the alleged broadcasts which, the south Koreans say, were compiled on a running basis by soldiers at listening posts along the DMZ, who simply jotted down what they heard.

At 7:52 p.m., Nov. 16, it was claimed that an announcement said "Leader Kim Il Sung (Kim Il Sung Suryong) flows in the river as a leaf . . ." However, people in the north do not usually use this expression. The President is always referred to as "the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Another announcement supposedly made at 2:40 a.m., Nov. 17 said that "The whole nation is really thankful for the fact that we can have His Excellency Kim Jong Il as our leader." However, Mr. Kim Jong Il is never referred to in this way. He is called "the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il."

A Korean resident in Japan who has been to Seoul told this writer that he heard south Koreans frequently call the north Korean leader "Kim Il Sung Suryong" or "Leader Kim Il Sung."

Another Korea watcher based in Tokyo said that "the fact that the south Koreans claimed the broadcasts continued even after the rumors turned out to be false indicates to me that the claims were fabricated for political purposes." He also rightly pointed out that although the south sticks to its story and calls the affair "a psychological warfare ploy" by the north, "it is highly unlikely that the north would use their great leader as a propaganda tool."

Subscribers to the theory that it was a "north Korean plot" argue that it is unlikely that Seoul would fabricate a story that would be exposed in a day or two. Then, why did not they wait one day before issuing an "official" announcement? The Mongolian leader was to visit the DPRK on Nov. 18, but they issued their statement on Nov. 17. Seoul must have had a reason for issuing the statement a day earlier.

It should be noted the latest spate of rumors about the assassination story began in Tokyo. A senior south Korean embassy official in Tokyo spoke about an assassination story at a private meeting in Tokyo on Nov. 15. On Nov. 14, a south Korean official at the consulate general's office in Hokkaido told a Hokkaido Shimbun reporter a similar story.

The rumors would never have made front page headlines if the defence ministry in Seoul had not briefed reporters on Nov. 17 about "north Korean loudspeaker broadcasts."

When asked to verify "the loudspeaker reports," a senior official of the Korean International Tourist Bureau said, "Why would we want to make such propaganda?"

"The main purpose of south Korea is to make anti-communist propaganda," Kim Do Jun was quoted as saying. (A UPI report from Pyongyang said he talked with the first group of Western journalists to visit the DPRK on Nov. 26.)

Seoul Had Many Motives for Fabrication

Many observers say that the south had many motives for a fabrication of this kind.

They point to the fact that south Korea, which has been plagued by opposition protests over Chon Du Hwan's resistance to proposed democratic reforms, responded to the rumor by placing the national police force on "Grade A alert." The order has not yet been lifted.

". . . the south Koreans might have had something to gain from inventing or at least inflating tales of turmoil across the border. President Chun Doo Hwan has been under increasing pressure from the opposition movement within south Korea; the threat from north Korea could become an excuse for declaring martial law at home," Newsweek said in a Dec. 1 story.

A seasoned observer said, "I think the whole business smacks of south Korean efforts to justify cracking down hard on domestic opponents. There has been growing public demand for democratic reforms, including direct popular elections for the next president. The NKDP had planned to stage a large-scale rally in Seoul on Nov. 22 to push for constitutional changes. They postponed it until Nov. 29 because of the incident. Chon used 70,000 riot police to prevent the rally, placing hundreds of opposition figures under house arrest. More than 2,000 people were taken away."

"This is not the only reason," he said and continued: "As the New York Times reported, south Korean intelligence officers, probably people in the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP), had information by the Nov. 17 afternoon that President Kim Il Sung was alive. But, they did not pass this on to the south Korean defense ministry. This implies that the defense ministry has a feud with the ANSP. It is said that they have different views on the construction of the Kumgangsan dam started recently in the north."

"There were ominous moves among the military. One report said that hard-line officers attempted to stage a coup. Developments in south Korea, not north Korea will provide clues to this mysterious episode. After all, only the south circulated these rumors," he said.

Mainichi Shimbun, one of 3 major dailies in Japan, reported in its Nov. 26 evening edition that officials of the Workers' Party of Korea told a visiting JSP delegation that right wing forces in the south Korean military attempted to stage a coup against Chon Du Hwan. Officials reportedly said that the coup was unsuccessful. The paper said that the United States kept silent because it knew what was happening in Seoul.

After all, the Chon Du Hwan junta has severely damaged its credibility by its handling of the false reports.

The Far Eastern Economic Review (Dec. 4, 1986) had this to say: "After Kim's reappearance, the south Korean statement still mentioned the possibility of a power struggle, but raised the question of whether the affair represented 'a sophisticated form of psychological warfare to hide a scheme for military provocation.' Given the acknowledged fact that south Korean troops did not go to a higher state of readiness on the DMZ, it appeared the latter part of the phrase was simply tacked on as a face-saving device."

(Continued from page 4)

throw the government' in place of our past efforts to promote democracy through dialogue and compromise," he said.

Kim Yong Sam, permanent advisor to the NKDP, under house arrest, issued a statement denouncing the Chon "government" for the "undemocratic and barbarous moves" to deny the the people's constitutional right to assemble.

He also said, "This is a crime against public. It's high time to reconsider further existence of such violent regime."

Kim Dae Jung, the nation's top political dissident and permanent advisor to the NKDP together with Kim Yong Sam, denounced Chon for refusing to democratize the country and for trying to hold onto power through his ruling Democratic Justice Party even after his tenure in office ends in 1988 in a tape-recorded message planned for the rally.

He also denounced the "government" for suppressing the democratic forces in the country by branding them "pro-communists."

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department and a group of 10 American congressmen also urged the south Korean authorities to respect the people's right to gather.

Brief News from S. Korea

1,494 Demos. in 10 Months

As of the end of October, 1,494 cases of on-campus demonstrations were reported and students turned to the streets on 203 occasions, according to a south Korean home ministry report released on Nov. 19.

In clashes between students and the police, a total of 2,479 students and policemen have been injured this year, involved in on- and off-campus anti-"government" demonstrations numbering 1,679 so far.

Police forces mobilized for quelling campus demonstrations amount to 4,740,000 man-days and the total expenditures for the purpose came to $6.9 million.

Compared with last year, the mobilized force was a 12.4 percent decrease in the 5.4 million man-days, but the expenses were a 49.3 percent increase over last year's figure, according to the report.

The sharp increase in expenses is largely attributable to the additional security for the Asian Games, the report said.

Trade Deficit with Japan Expected to Grow

South Korea's trade deficit with Japan will reach $5.8 billion by the end of this year and $7.1 billion next year, the (south) Korea development institute predicted on Nov. 24.

As south Korea's exports to the United States increase, the deficit in its trade with Japan grows because of south Korea's dependence on Japan for imported parts and raw materials used in products exported to the U.S. market, the institution said.

The sharp rise of import prices from Japan stemming from the steady appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar has widened south Korea's trade deficit with Japan.

In estimating the $7.1-billion deficit, the institute took into consideration the projection that south Korea's exports to the U.S. market in 1987 will rise by about 10 percent, despite the strong protectionist measures expected to be taken by the United States in response to its growing current account deficit.

If the growth rate of south Korea's exports to the United States continues at the 30 percent next year, as in 1986, its trade deficit with Japan will come to $7.9 billion, according to the institute.

Unemployment Rate Of Univ. Graduates Reaches Over 60%

The employment rate of college graduates has been on the decline for the past four years, and only 37.5 percent of current graduates have been employed so far this year, according to a labor ministry's report submitted to the south Korean national assembly on Nov. 24.

The total number of this year's college graduates was 137,848–87,241 men and 50,607 women.

Of them, only 38,119 men and 13,548 women were employed, resulting in an average unemployment rate of 62.5 percent.

In line with the continuous drop in the employment rate, the number of "jobless" among college graduates showed a sharp increase from 109,000 as of the end of last year to 140,000 at the end of April this year, according to the report.

Hiroshima Korean High Plays Role of Bridge for Korea-Japan Friendship

—Korean Schools in Japan (1)—

Based on the systematic national education program, Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) now operates 154 schools from kindergarten to university across Japan. In those Korean schools located in nearly all parts of Japan, Korean children are provided with full opportunities to acquire clear consciousness and pride as overseas citizens of the DPRK.

In addition, as stipulated in Chongryun's policy program, today, Korean schools are making significant contributions to Chongryun's efforts for better communications and solidarity with Japanese people, playing the role of "friendship envoy".

As first part of this serial issue to introduce Korean schools, The People's Korea will introduce the Hiroshima Korean Junior and Senior High School, which has distinguished itself with its activities to deepen friendship and solidarity with Japanese people.

The Hiroshima Korean Junior and Senior High School founded in 1953 as a junior high school, developed into a junior and senior high school in 1961.

The school enrolls Korean students residing in Hiroshima Prefecture and its neighbouring prefectures. The school has about 350 students and 26 faculty members.

On the campus, there is a dormitory for students far away from their homes As all the Korean schools in Japan aim to produce intellectual, well-mannered, and healthy persons, the school also lays stress on extracurricular activities as well as on study.

Several sports and cultural clubs including soccer, volleyball, dancing natural science and other clubs are formed in the school. Especially the activities of its brass band and dancing clubs are well known. They lead in the work of better communication and friendship with Japanese people through various exchanges.

Among its activities, its relations with the Hiroshima Otake Senior High School which began in 1979 are important.

The brass band club of the Hiroshima Korean Junior and Senior High School plays a leading role in promoting Korea-Japan friendship.

In the annually-held school festival in October, members of the brass band and dancing clubs of the Korean school are invited to the school to exhibit their artistic skill acquired through their daily practice, while since 1981 Otake school students have been actively taking part in sports and cultural events held in the Korean school.

At the school festival of the Korean school in 1982, both schools planted trees on their campuses as a symbol of friendship.

Apart from these school festivals, the two schools decided to hold different exchange meetings on an individual level.

The principal of the Otake High School said, "Students can make friends easily if only they meet and chat for a few minutes. I think it's a magnificent idea to understand the history and culture of other countries through various forms of exchange. I hope they will strengthen ties of friendship and solidarity even more firmly".

Moreover, the Hiroshima Korean School also keeps good relationships with a neighbouring high school affiliated with the Hiroshima Electrical Institute of Technology.

What is most remarkable is that this high school has introduced the Korean language into its regular curriculum since 1973, and it now has a 10-year history of teaching Korean.

But this kind of exchange didn't happen on its own accord. A host of difficulties stood in the way.

At first there were fights between Korean and Japanese students due to racial prejudices. After serious consideration, the Japanese school authorities decided to introduce the Korean language into the curriculum in order to help dispel prejudices and misunderstanding between them, and asked the Korean high school to send them teachers to teach Korean at their school.

One of the Japanese students who takes the Korean language said that the lesson is interesting because the teacher teaches not only Korean but also Korean history and culture, interweaving them with familiar topics and comparing Japan with Korea.

In last July, some Japanese school students visited the Korean school and frankly exchanged their opinion on their future and problems.

Asked about his motives to start a Korean language class, the principal of the school explained that he set up a Korean language class, because he thought learning a foreign language was the first step toward understanding a foreign country. "I will redouble my effort to promote Japanese-Korean friendship and solidarity," added the principal.

It is the brass band and dancing clubs that are playing their role as cultural bridge of friendship between Korea and Japan.

The Hiroshima Korean Junior and Senior High School brass band club joined the Hiroshima prefectural brass band association in 1979, and since 1981, it has been awarded gold prize at the Hiroshima Prefectural Brass Band Competition for 5 years consecutively.

On the other hand, the brass band frequently gets concert requests from various Japanese groups. Moreover, every year in May the brass band and dancing clubs participate in the flower festival parade sponsored by Hiroshima City.

Thus, the Hiroshima Korean Junior and Senior High School which is actively developing activities for friendship and solidarity with Japanese people in the local communities, widely acknowledged as one of model schools for its contribution toward creating favorable conditions for Korea's reunification.

(To be continued)

My Experience As Teacher

Kim Song Ok

—Compositions Written by Korean Students (7)—

(Continued from the 1,311 issue)

I am planning to be a teacher at a Korean school in the future. I have been dreaming of it since I was in a kindergarten and through the images of teachers at the Korean schools, I came to see my future as a teacher.

During last summer vacation, my determination became firmer.

One very hot day, I had a telephone call from my home room teacher. She told me that there was a Korean girl named Kang Bong Ja, a first-grader at a Japanese primary school who lived near my house, about 20 minutes by bus, and that somebody should teach her Korean, her mother tongue. And she asked me to do the job.

For a while, I was just holding the receiver, unable to answer. Many thoughts whirled in my head: Could I do such a thing? How does she look like? Is she going to like me at all?

As I was deep in thought, the voice of the teacher urging me an answer reached my ear. I answered "Yes", though I was not a little bit self-confident.

The next day, I called at her house with my teacher.

Her house was in Kawasaki, Kyushu, the southern part of Japan. Once there was a mine and its past still lingered in the village, making the place look gloomy.

"Annyong-hashimnika? (Hello!)" As we walked into the house, we saw the house was a jelly-built tenement house and though it had a window, there was no sunlight there.

I felt somebody was stirring in the house but no one answered. I again called out in a louder voice.

Then appeared a girl who closely gazed at us but said nothing. She was small and had saucer eyes.

The moment I laid my eyes on her pretty little face, my uneasiness disappeared and I felt like running up to her and patting her on the head.

This was the start of my tutoring life.

From that day on, I started to teach her Korean. But as soon as the class began, I was confronted with a problem. She wouldn't say a word however hard I asked her to. At first, I thought she was dumb. But the next moment, as if to deride my thought, she laughed aloud. It seemed she was amused by my confused expression. At her laughter, I couldn't help laughing, too.

Later, I heard she was a silent child at the Japanese school, too, and gave much trouble to her teachers there.

Also, somebody told me that her mother got divorced and she lived alone with her father. Pitying her in my heart, I thought I should brighten up her mind. So I broke lots of jokes, taught her Korean songs and we sometimes prepared our lunch and ate together.

In due course, she began to speak. Taking the chance, I led her to study aloud. *"Ku, nu, du, ru. . . A, ya, o, yo . . ."* When the Korean alphabet was pronounced by her after me, some inexpressible joy gripped me which I would never forget for life.

The rest part of the vacation went by swiftly. When I woke up in the morning, I wanted to go to her house to see her smile, and in the evening, I went home, saying her goodbye reluctantly.

On the last day, I made her take an examination to know how much she learned. Her answers were perfect. But what pleased me more was what she said after that. Her voice was so small and it was almost like a whisper.

"Watashi Chosengakkoni Ikitaidesu." (I want to go to a Korean school.)

I doubted my own ears at first, but the next moment, I held her tight in my arms. Something warm welled up from the bottom of my heart and I cried.

I reported what happened to my teacher on my way home.

On the day of the opening ceremony of the second term, I attended it with the pride that I spent a meaningful vacation this time, and with a new determination.

After the opening speech, the principal introduced new enrollees to us. He began. "Here, I introduce you a new pupil from the first-grade of the Japanese primary school. This is Kang Bong Ja."

I was so surprised. Yes, it was none other than Bong Ja with whom I had spent most of the summer together. In this way, she began to lead a new life as a Korean.

Well, for me, I will make the most of my precious experience I had this summer and study hard so that I can realize my long-cherished dream – to be a teacher at a Korean school. Also, I will keep on trying to awaken consciousness as Koreans in the minds of Korean pupils attending Japanese schools as our fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung taught us. (Third-grader of the Chikuho Korean Primary and Middle School)

(To be continued)

Singing a song in their mother tongue

Noli—Folk Game of Korea

2) Tal-noli

(Continued from the 1,312 issue)

Tal-noli, mask play in Korea, has been played from ancient days. People played it when they hunted, wearing masks of lions or tigers to threaten animals, and when they farmed they wore masks, danced and played before and after farm work. And when fighting, they also wore fearful masks to menace their enemies.

Tal-noli, Its Long History

An anecdote of the Silla Period (BC 356-935) says as follows: When Silla was at feud with Paekje (BC 4-660), a 16-year-old patriotic boy named Hwang Chang Rang went to Paekje and began dancing a sword dance on the street. Paekje people, not knowing him as a Silla boy, were surprised at his skill and praised him. The rumor reached the Paekje palace, and one day the king of Paekje called him to dance for him. Hwang, who had been waited for the chance, killed the king and himself, too. Silla people mourned for him who died a patriotic death and made a mask of Hwang and danced a sword dance to cherish his memory forever.

Actually, various unearthed shells and utensils of these days prove that the history of the mask dance can be traced back as far as the Neolithic Age and the Bronze Age.

Tal-noli was also played in various forms and pattern from the early period of the Three Kingdoms.

Mural paintings in Anak No. 3 Tumulus, well-known ancient tombs of Koguryo (BC 1-660) which was unearthed in the middle of the 4th century, show four people playing instruments and dancing. One of them wears a long-nosed mask.

Also in Paekje, a Paekje man called Mimaji travelled to Japan and taught them how to play the mask dance. Later, the play came to be rooted in Japan, and today, this traditional mask play of Japan is called "*gigaku*". Masks used in those days are preserved in the Horyu Temple in Nara, the southern part of Japan.

At the end of the Li dynasty, when class contradictions became acute and when popular hatred for and antipathy toward the feudal governing classes mounted, *tal-noli* came to be used as a means of expressing class consciousness. Thus, it developed into a play in which popular masses could vent their hatred on the governing classes and satirize them.

Famous Pongsan Mask Dance

Though it differs a lot in form, playing seasons, pattern and content according to different periods and regions, the Pongsan mask play of the Hwanghae Province is the most famous for its long history and popularity.

Characters of the Pongsan mask play include *sangja* (priestling), *rosung* (old priest), *chuibal* (drunkard), *mokchung* (depraved monk), *somu* (young girl), *ryangban* brothers (noblemen), *mial halmi* (old lady) and *ryonggam* (old man).

Tal or masks are made of various materials such as paper, wood, cloth and

***Ryukchabi* playing five traditional instruments of Korea**

gourd, but in Hwanghae Province, they are usually made of clay. They are richly painted in red, blue, black, white, yellow and dark blue colors to show the characters represented by the masks.

In Hwanghae Province, people play mask dances from the eighth day of the fourth lunar month to the fifth day of the fifth month. Especially, they play it on the festival day held on the fifth day of the fifth month.

For accompaniment, they use five instruments: *puk* (a drum), *changgo* (an hour-glass-shaped drum), *pili* (a flute), *chotte* (a flute) and *haegum* (a small cello). The musicians are called *ryukchabi* and are six, two of them playing *pili*. They are all professionals and are usually invited to play music.

Dramas That Mock Governing Class

Mask play is mainly divided into two parts, dances and dramas in 11 scenes. The last of the six dramas is called *mial* drama. Its content is: An old couple of a ruined *ryangban* noble family are forced to be separated owing to war. One day after three years they meet by chance. At first, they are delighted to see each other again, but when it is known that *ryonggam*, the old man, is now depraved and keeps a concupine, *halmi*, the old wife gets mad and they fight. The old wife offers him a divorce, demanding that their property be divided. But the old man insists on keeping them all to himself and leaving her nothing but small things. Their dispute ends when it reaches a climax and the wife faints and falls.

The final scene of the mask play ends when an old man called Kangnam appears and predicts the arrival of a new age, saying, "Wake up, everybody. It dawns, soon. Hurry up and wake up!"

Thus, mask play is richly filled with ideological content together with high artistic technique. It effectively combines dance, music and drama and on top of that, people's despise and satire of monks and *ryangban*, representatives of the governing classes, run through it.

Mask play foretells that the day of victory of the popular masses is near so that it provokes their hostility to and leads them to rise up against the governing classes.

(To be continued)

Photo shows a scene from the *rosung* dance of the Pongsan mask play. An old priest who becomes morally depraved after meeting a beautiful girl in the dance, satirizes the governing classes and their authority.

Sports and Cultural Column

DPRK Defeats S. Korea at Asian Cup T. T.

PYONGYANG November 30 (KCNA) —DPRK paddlers defeated south Korean opponents at the 4th Asian Cup Table Tennis Tournament held in Karachi, Pakistan.

DPRK paddlers Hong Sun Il and Kim Song Hui outclassed their south Korean opponents respectively 2-0 at the first-stage men's singles and Chu Jong Chol won 2-0 victory over south Korea at the second-stage men's singles.

Kim Song Hui outplayed south Korea 2-1 at the quarter-final match of men's singles at the tournament.

Kim Song Hui and Cho Jong Hui placed third respectively at the tournament.

120-Km-Long Wall of Koryo Period

PYONGYANG November 17 (KCNA) — Remains of a long wall in the Koryo period associated with the patriotic soul of our ancestors have been recently brought to light by the scholars of the History Institute and Archaeology Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences.

The remains have not been widely known to the world.

The remains had not been kept linked into one but demolished here and there for various reasons for a long period to make it hardly possible to have the whole picture of the wall.

Scholars have recently found out the whole picture of the old wall in the areas around the Taeryong River with the help of air-shooting, materials obtained from field survey, various scientific researches and unearthing of the old castle.

The wall remained in more than 120 kilometer long section in 13 *ri* of four counties occupying Chungnam-ri of Pakchon county, Nyongbyon and Taechon counties, Haksong-ri and Sinan-ri of Tongchang counties, North Pyongan Province.

The wall stretched mainly along the east bank of the Taeryong River. The wall was not fortified at the bank of the river adjoining steep cliff but directly linked with the natural cliff and included some of the town wall. The wall was built mostly with stones, but only on the front side, and the back side by the method of one-side piling with earth and stones and some parts with earth.

Most of the wall crumbled, but still many parts are about seven meters high. The bottom of the wall is 8-10 meters wide.

Most of the unearthed relics are tiles and some fragments of porcelain.

Discovery of tile pieces in the Koryo period at the foundation of the old castle-wall and the Koryo-style wall piling method clearly show that the old wall was built during the period of Koryo.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to the DPRK (Nov. 10—17)

Nov. 10

* A delegation of the Bulgarian People's Union of Peasants headed by Svetla Deskalova, minister of justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and member of the permanent committee of the Union.

* A delegation of the Soviet paper Izvestia.

Nov. 13

* Sixten Marklund, professor at Stockholm University, Sweden and his party.

Nov. 14

* A delegation of Rajastan Branch of the All India Indo-Korea Friendship Association headed by its president V.N. Kak.

Nov. 17

* A delegation of the Polish health and social welfare ministry headed by minister Miroslaw Cybulko.

* A delegation of the Textile and Light Industrial Workers Trade Union of the Soviet Union headed by Nina Malyshevskaya, chairman of the Khabarovsk Territorial Committee of Textile and Light Industrial Workers Trade Union.

* A delegation of the Firm of the New Abbey Publications, London, headed by its chairman John N. F. Newall.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Nov. 15—19)

Nov. 15

* A Korean government trade delegation headed by Kim Ha Jong, vice minister of foreign trade for a visit to Hungary.

* A delegation of the Korean Academy of Sciences headed by its vice president Sin Mun Gyu for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Korean Foreign Languages Press Group headed by its vice director Li Chan Sun for a visit to Romania and Bulgaria.

Nov. 18

* A delegation of the Korean International Insurance Company headed by its director Paek Myong Ron for a visit to China.

Nov. 19

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by chairman of its Central Committee Choe Ryong Hae to attend the 12th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth to be held in Hungary.

* A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by chairman of its Central Committee Pak Tae Ho to visit Nepal.

* A delegation of scientists in the domain of construction of the Academy of Sciences of Korea to visit the German Democratic Republic.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Oct. 27—Nov. 14)

Oct. 27

* An agreement on cooperation of hydro-meteorology and natural environment between the Korean Hydro-meteorological Service and the Soviet State Committee for Hydro-meteorology and for Monitoring Environment was signed in Pyongyang.

Oct. 30

* A protocol of the Second Meeting of the Joint Committee of Economic, Scientific Technological and Cultural Cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Angola was signed in Pyongyang.

Oct. 30

* A protocol on the delivering of commodities and payments for 1987 between the government of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic signed in Warsaw.

Nov. 2

* A plan on scientific cooperation for 1986-1990 was signed in Pyongyang between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and Bulgaria.

Nov. 5

* A 1986-1990 plan for scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana.

Nov. 14

* A DPRK-Mongolia inter-governmental agreement on conditions of mutual travel of citizens was concluded in Pyongyang.

* A plan of cultural exchange for 1986-88 between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Harare.

(KCNA)

Seoul's Incoherent Charge Against Pyongyang's Dam

(Continued from page 3)

the rivers of south Korea is 117,000 million tons, 8,600 million tons of which gather in the North Han River basin. How on earth can they talk about the shortage of 100,000 million tons of water? It is too stupid and unreasonable fabrication.

Though the Kumgangsan Power Station is built, it will not adversely affect the use of water resources on the part of the south Korean side.

Of the 8,600 million tons of annual water resources of the North Han River only 1,370 million tons of them, or 16 percent, are used at present.

Accordingly, the amount of the water decreased with the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station is, in actuality, no more than a part of the water lost in the North Han River basin in the area of the south Korean side.

The Hwachon Power Station of south Korea let 1,000-1,300 million tons of water flow over the dam without being used in power production because of the smallness of its reservoir and the medium- and small-sized power stations below it let most of the water pass waste in summer for the shortage of storage capacity.

Such being the condition, if the Hwachon Power Station uses properly the water flowing from other tributaries of the North Han River, the power production will not diminish even after the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station. Moreover, the power stations in the lower reaches will not be affected in their production of electricity with the Soyang River merged into it.

The Kumgangsan Power Station will, after all, effectively use in power production the water not harnessed to this date.

The south Korean puppet clique cry that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will bring great losses to the agriculture in the North Han River basin. But this is also a lie distorting fact.

Its construction will prevent flood damage in the vast areas of the North Han River and its lower reaches and create favorable conditions for farming in that region.

When the dam is built across the North Han River, even the worst cyclic flood will be brought under control to prevent a flood in the area of the south Korean side below the dam and safely protect the lives and properties of the population.

According to a hydrological calculation, the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will lower more than one meter the water level of the Han River when a flood rises to the highest mark in Seoul area and thus lessen the flood damages in the Han River basin 70 percent.

If we had built the Kumgangsan Power Station earlier, the Seoul citizens would not have suffered the flood damages as in 1984.

When we build the Kumgangsan Power Station and prevent floods, the Hwachon Power Station and those below it will be freed from the danger of flood.

The construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will not be bad, but favorable to the agricultural production in the areas of south Korea.

Even though the power station is built, 1,500 to 2,000 million tons of water will flow downward from the Hwachon reservoir annually to supply sufficient water for the irrigation of the existing arable land extending from Hwachon to Chunchon.

And more than 6,800 million or more tons of water would be secured as ever in the North Han River catchment basin in the lower reaches of Chunchon. This refutes the protestation of the puppets that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station would adversely affect farming.

The south Korean rulers expose the inhabitants and farming in the reaches of the North Han River basin to enormous damages every year by neglecting afforestation and water-conservancy. It is ridiculous of them to raise outcries against our construction of Kumgangsan Power Station, as if they were concerned for the population.

As for the changes of natural ecology, the construction of the power station will rather create better conditions and environments in the areas of the south Korean side.

With flood damage eliminated, the ecological circumstances of the rivers will be improved and, with the appearance of a large lake in the Mt. Kumgang area, temperature will get milder and humidity higher so that the forest would grow thick and drought be prevented.

From old times there was water where it was good to live and the human history of remaking the nature has been closely linked with the work for creating water resources.

It is a hypothesis to disparage us to claim that the reservoir of the Kumgangsan Power Station will destroy the natural environment and climate.

In order to slander the north for the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station and strike terror into the people's hearts, the south Korean puppets are spreading rumours that "a mountain of water 100 meters high would sweep the Han River basin" in the imaginary break of the dam in a natural disaster.

It is a too ridiculous hokum.

We are building the dam of the Kumgangsan Power Station by our own method of civil engineering so that it may stand firm even in the cyclic flood worst in history, not merely in a centenary worst flood.

We paid particular attention to the security and durability of the dam and took a measure of allocating a colossal additional fund to it.

It is not our Kumgangsan Power Station but the reservoirs of the south Korean power stations on the North and South Han rivers that pose a real danger to reservoir destruction.

The dam of the Hwachon Power Station was built by the Japanese imperialists at random and that of the Soyanggang Power Station was erected with gravels, sand and clay, which are very vulnerable to a flood.

The Chungju Dam on the South Han River is said to have been built by the south Korean puppets themselves to be destroyed any moment for the purpose of "a flooding operation" to contain the north in the event of contingency.

Judging from this, we should say that constant threat to Seoul and its surroundings comes from the power stations on the North and South Han rivers in the south Korean area.

We will build the Kumgangsan Power Station as an edifice of eternal value on the basis of the rich experience we have already accumulated in dam construction and the Juche-based method of civil engineering of our style.

The south Korean puppets had better not worry about other's affairs.

All the facts prove that there is no reason or ground for them to take issue with our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station designed for a peaceful purpose.

Notwithstanding, the Chon Du Hwan group is taking our peaceful construction of the power station without hesitation to the United Nations and other international organisations, abusing it in the anti-communist smear campaign.

This is a manifestation of a treacherous stand regarding the internal affairs of the nation as a question of relations between countries and an expression of the splittist view based on the idea of "two Koreas" regarding one Korea as different national states.

If the Chon Du Hwan group is truly concerned for the south Korean people's right to existence and for peace of the country, it should not cavil our construction of the power station beyond the Demarcation Line which does not present any threat but should call into question the real objects posing danger under its very nose.

We cannot but ask why the puppets who are crying over the right to existence of the 15 million people in the Han River basin keep mum about the fact that 50 million fellow countrymen would be destroyed and three thousand-*ri* land be reduced to ruins when over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea explode.

If the Chon Du Hwan group has a shred of national conscience or human reason, it should not slander the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station, a common wealth of the nation which is connected with the prosperity of the entire fellow countrymen, but call for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons threatening the whole nation.

The eyes in south Korea that can see truth regard the anti-communist smear campaign of the Chon Du Hwan group over the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station as a ridiculous political cartoon.

The south Korean students and people clearly understand that the Chon Du Hwan group is staging such grotesque anti-communist drama as the clamour about the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station to set right the serious political confusion and ruinous ruling crisis in south Korea.

The ill-advised maneuvers of the south Korean puppets in rashly inventing lies and running riot in anti-communist plots, not knowing that their lies yesterday are nailed today, cannot but meet a failure.

The south Korean puppets must not act rashly like a puppy which knows no fear of a tiger, but give up their slander at our peaceful construction.

We will always be with the south Korean people.

With no amount of attempt can the south Korean puppets break the will and faith of the people in the north and the south to trust and cooperate with each other and advance together along the road of reunification.

Editorial

Cancel the Deployment of Lance Missiles in S. Korea

The Pentagon has made it known that it is about to provide its troops in south Korea with a battery of Lance artillery missiles.

Lance missiles have a nuclear warhead capability and have been called major weapons when used in the annual U.S.-south Korea "Team Spirit" war games. At present they are one of the most widely deployed missiles of the NATO armies.

They will be deployed with the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division.

The U.S. tried to justify this deployment by saying that it was designed to "counter measures against the ongoing movement of the DPRK forces closer to the DMZ and its arms buildup." Predictably they claimed that the decision was indispensable to maintaining the "military balance". As usual these claims go unsubstantiated and represent a smoke screen to camouflage the American arms buildup in south Korea.

The deployment of these missiles further reinforces U.S. preparations for a "northward invasion" and threatens the lives of the Korean people as they will be targeted on the DPRK.

These missiles only increase tensions in Korea and take the peninsula another step closer to nuclear war.

The Korean people accuse the U.S. of perpetrating criminal acts by deploying these missiles as they threaten the peace of Asia and the world as a whole.

The prevention of nuclear war and the abolition of all nuclear weapons is the most urgent and important task ever to confront mankind and must be accomplished in order to preserve the peace and security of the world.

The government of the DPRK has made great efforts to ensure peace and has proposed that the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia be turned into nuclear-free peace zones.

It is time people learned that Korea is a flash point with over 1,000 nuclear weapons stored in the southern sector. It is also rumoured that neutron bombs are also depolyed there. The density of nuclear arms is now four times that of the NATO nations.

The new Lance missiles can also carry chemical warheads. They are surface-to-surface guided missiles with a range of about 75 miles.

Clearly such deadly weapons will only damage detente and increase the likelihood of nuclear war.

We urge the U.S. to cancel its planned deployment of these missiles and withdraw all its nuclear weapons and its 40,000 troops from south Korea.

Lance Missiles

(Continued from page 1)

is not made public.

Washington also refused to reveal whether the mobile ground-to-ground guided missiles to be sent to south Korea will carry those warheads.

Military experts here, however, believe that their deployment will result in increasing of the number such kinds of mass destruction warheads.

Bill O. Fullerton, chief official at the 8th U.S. Army was quoted by the south Korean English daily Korea Times as saying that the strategic missiles would provide a medium-range missiles system.

His remark means the intensification of Washington's attacking capabilities and the heightening war danger on the peninsula.

William M. Arkin, a staff member with the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington said, "The only place in the world where nuclear weapons face a non-nuclear foe is south Korea."

"The Korean Peninsula is the only region where U.S. military forces are kept permanently at Defence Readiness Condition Four, one level above normal alert," he added.

In the protesting letters, Maj. General Li referred to the plan as "a challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who are striving for peace in Korea and for her peaceful reunification and struggling for the establishment of nuclear-free, peace zones and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons."

The latest move on the part of Washington is taken seriously by Pyongyang which has advanced a proposal for making the Korean Peninsula nuclear-free as a means of defusing military tensions.

It is said that the planned deployment of Lance, quite contrary to Pyongyang's peace-oriented policy, will only deepen its distrust to the Americans.

The DPRK army official charged the U.S. with constructing scores of new underground nuclear depots and keeping on a constant alert footing a "nuclear quick reaction unit" to deal a nuclear strike "any moment."

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.